

HIPAA Regulatory Sprint

RFI asked for comments on specific areas of the HIPAA Privacy Rule, including:

- Encouraging timely information-sharing for treatment and care coordination;
- Addressing the opioid crisis and serious mental illness; and
- Changing the current signature requirement on the Notice of Privacy Practices.

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HIPAA and FERPA Joint Guidance

New clarifications and examples address:

- When can PHI or personally identifiable information (PII) from an education record be shared with the parent of an adult student?
- What options do family members of an adult student have under HIPAA if they are concerned about the student's mental health and the student does not agree to disclosures of their PHI?
- Does HIPAA allow a covered health care provider to disclose PHI about a minor with a mental health condition or substance use disorder to the minor's parents?
- When can PHI or PII be shared about a student who presents a danger to self or others?

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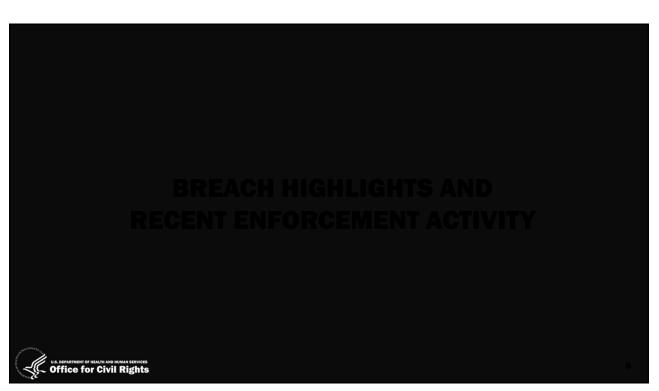
Health App FAQs

- A covered entity cannot withhold releasing ePHI to a user-requested health app because of concerns about how the app will use the ePHI.
- A covered entity is not liable for the re-disclosure of ePHI by a health app if there is no business associate relationship.
- Buyer Beware: HIPAA Rules don't follow health data everywhere it goes.

https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/access-right-healthapps-apis/index.html (April 2019)

Enforcement Notice					
Culpability	Low/violation*	High/violation*	Annual limit*		
No Knowledge	\$100	\$50,000	\$25,000		
Reasonable Cause	\$1,000	\$50,000	\$100,000		
Willful – Corrected	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$250,000		
Villful – Not corrected	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$1,500,000		

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Breach Notification Requirements

- Covered entity must notify affected individuals, HHS, and in some cases, the media
- · Business associate must notify covered entity of a breach
- Notification to be provided without unreasonable delay (but no later than 60 calendar days) after discovery of breach
 - Annual reporting to HHS of smaller breaches (affecting less than 500 individuals) permitted

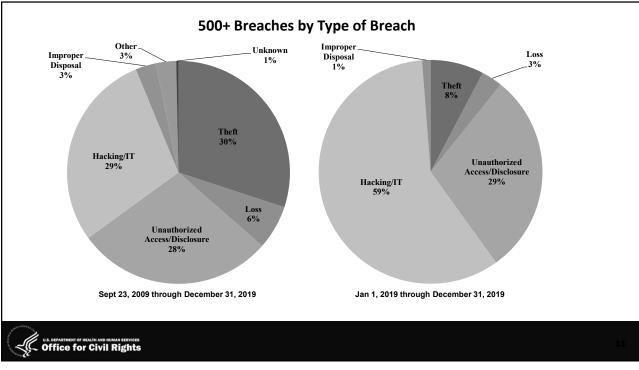
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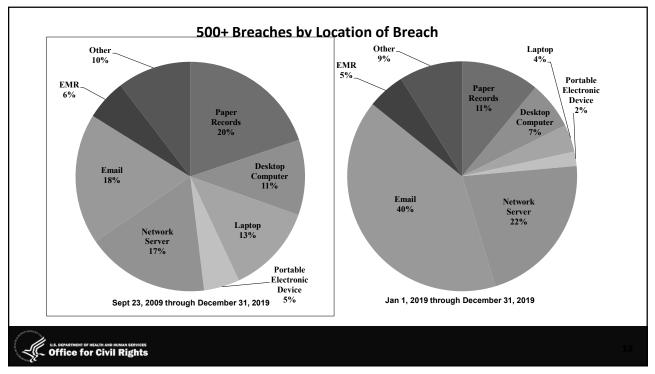
What Happens When HHS/OCR Receives a Breach Report

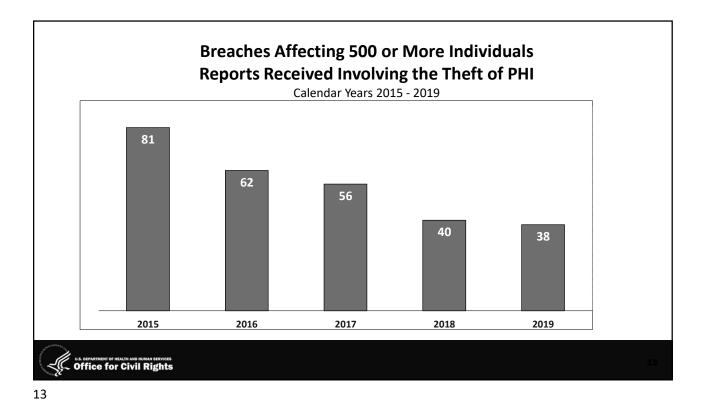
- OCR posts breaches affecting 500+ individuals on OCR website (after verification of report)
 - Public can search and sort posted breaches
 - Receive over 350 breach reports affecting 500 individuals or more per year
- OCR opens investigations into breaches affecting 500+ individuals, and into a number of smaller breaches
- OCR breach investigations examine:
 - Underlying cause of the breach
 - Actions taken to respond to the breach (breach notification) and prevent future incidents
 - Entity's compliance prior to the breach

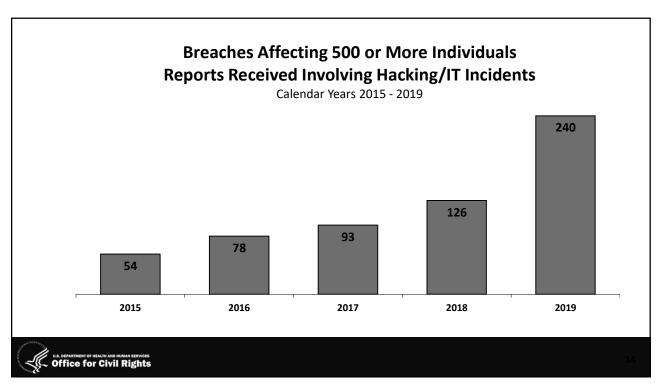
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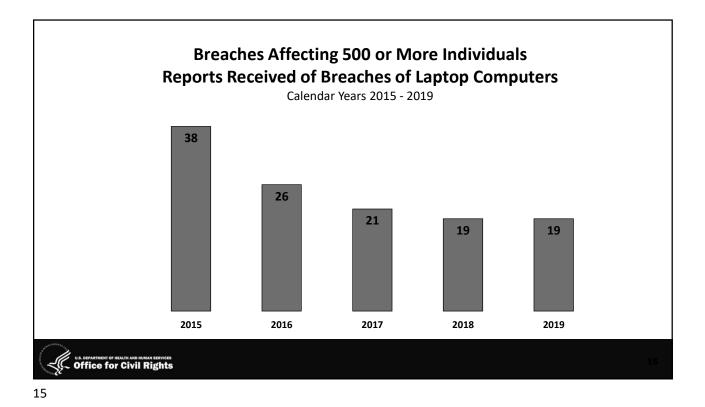


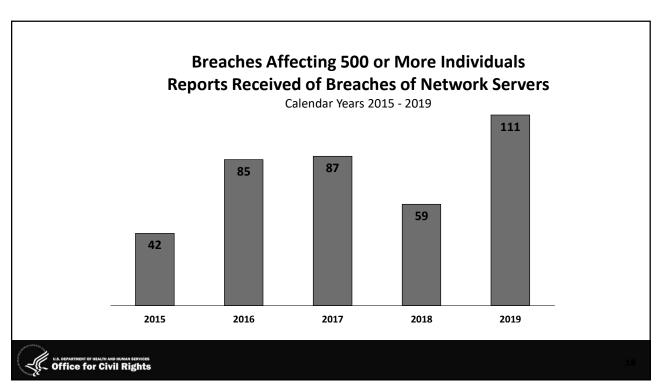


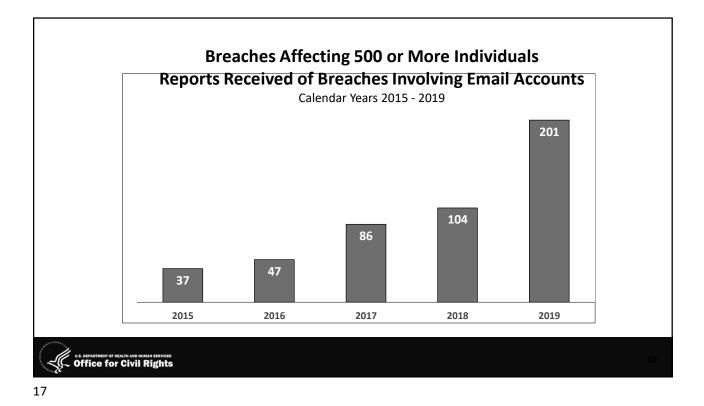


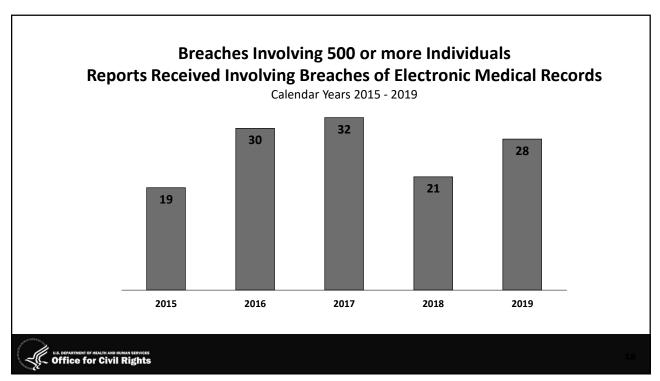


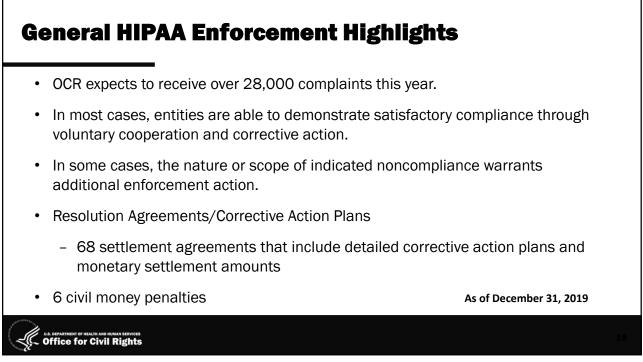












4/2019	Touchstone Medical Imaging	\$3,000,000
4/2019	Medical Informatics Engineering	\$100,000
9/2019	Bayfront Health St. Petersburg	\$85,000
9/2019	Elite Dental Associates, Dallas	\$10,000
10/2019	Jackson Health System (CMP)	\$2,154,000
10/2019	Texas Health and Human Services Commission (CMP)	\$1,600,000
10/2019	University of Rochester Medical Center	\$3,000,000
11/2019	Sentara Hospitals	\$2,175,000
12/2019	Korunda Medical	\$85,000
12/2019	West Georgia Ambulance	\$65,000

Recurring Compliance Issues

- Individual Right of Access
- Risk Analysis
- Business Associate Agreements
- Access Controls
- Audit Controls
- Information System Activity Review

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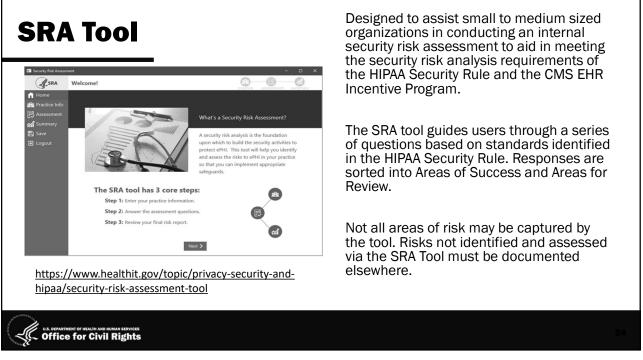
Best Practices

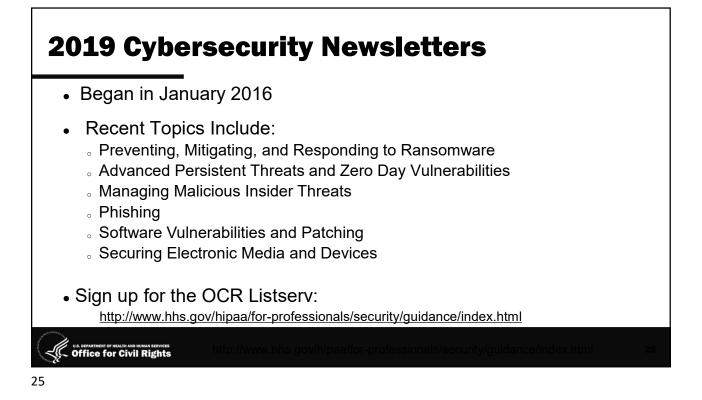
Some Best Practices:

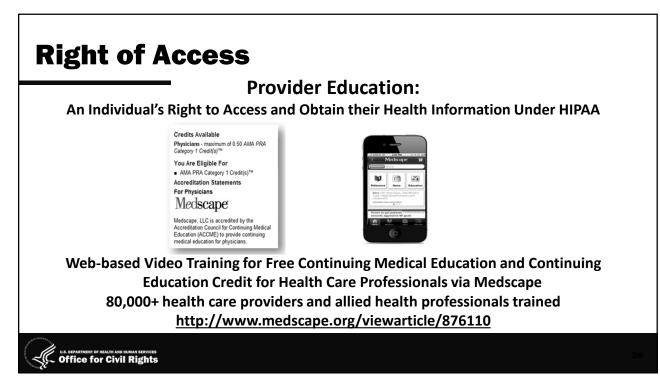
- Review all vendor and contractor relationships to ensure BAAs are in place as appropriate and address breach/security incident obligations
- Risk analysis and risk management should be integrated into business processes; conducted regularly and when new technologies and business operations are planned
- Dispose of PHI on media and paper that has been identified for disposal in a timely manner
- Incorporate lessons learned from incidents into the overall security management process
- Provide training specific to organization and job responsibilities and on regular basis; reinforce workforce members' critical role in protecting privacy and security

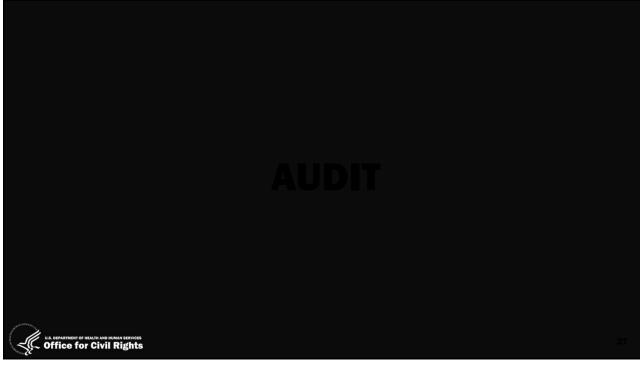
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HITECH Audit Program

Purpose:

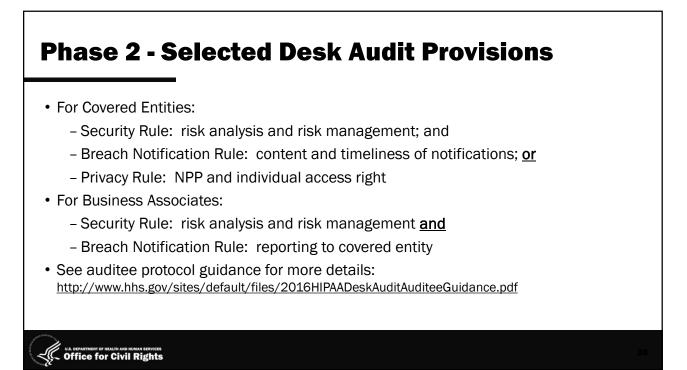
Identify best practices; uncover risks and vulnerabilities not identified through other enforcement tools; encourage consistent attention to compliance

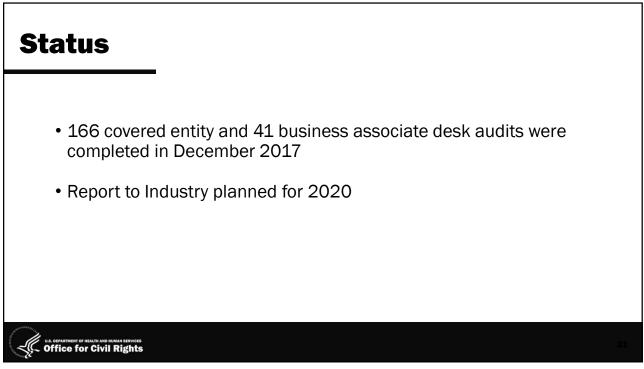
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History

- HITECH legislation: HHS (OCR) shall provide for periodic audits to ensure that covered entities and business associates comply with HIPAA regulations. (Section 13411)
- Pilot phase (2011-2012) comprehensive, on-site audits of 115 covered entities
- Evaluation of Pilot (2013) issuance of formal evaluation report of pilot audit program
- Phase 2 (2016-2017) desk audits of 207 covered entities and business associates

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Contact Us

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